SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, per Year..... 2 00

BUNDAY, per Year.. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... sage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Elosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, t must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Are You Satisfied?

The Democratic tomtoming about "the Republic or the Empire" will not scare anybody who is capable of being at large. So far as the United States are concerned, imperialism" is only a round and rolling word. The Democrats might have taken "katabolism" or "metabolism," and been still more mysterious and not a bit less

The free coinage of silver is the issue which BRVAN has stood for and stands for. Leaving out all question of honesty, or of regard for the national honor, do you think that the free coinage of silver would be good for you? Are you satisfied with the condition of things as it is under the gold standard? Trade is good. Prices are good. Wages are good. About everybody that sed? Would a change of Administration be money in your pocket?

According to the Bryanites, the Truste are ruining and pauperizing the country. Trusts or no Trusts, you know whether you are well off or not. Are the Trusts hurting you? If they are hurting the country in general, why is the country in general so remarkably well off? In spite of all the talk about Trusts, are you satisfied? The American flag waves over the Philip-

Are you satisfied that it shall remain If you are satisfied, you will vote for McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT. If you are diseatisfied, you will join the growlers,

the kickers and the quitters, and vote for

The Populatification of the Democ racy.

BRYAN and STEVENSON.

In Mr. BRYAN's own State of Nebraska as in the adjoining State of South Dakota, the Populists have the upper hand in the fusion between them and the Democrats. The Populists in those States claim much the bigger share of the nominations for office and the Democrats have to submit. If Mr. BRYAN were called in as arbiter as the Nebraska Populists threatened to do if the Democrats were not sufficiently meek, there is no doubt that his decision would have been in favor of the former. Both in principle and in practice he is all subservient to them. He voted for WEAVER in 1892. He supported the Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, Populist, for Senator in Congress to succeed the late Hon. MONROE L. HAYWARD, although the Hon. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Democrat, of the Omaha World-Herald, on which Mr. BRYAN was once an editorial writer, was eager to ge the place.

To tell the truth, there is mighty little Democratic party in Nebraska just as there is mighty little Democratic principle in Mr. BRYAN. Take the Populists out of the Nebraska Fusion concern, and there would be nothing left in it of any account. Take the Populism out of Mr. BRYAN and there would be little left in him of any account. He has lived and hobnobbed with Populists for years. They admire him. He is their kind of man. They know that he is a radical who sympathizes essentially with their purposes. So men like Gen. WRAVER of Iowa and Cyclone Davis of Texas, once fierce enemies of the Democratic party and still enemies of anything in it that is not roughly Bryanized, are among Mr. BRYAN'S counsellors.

In the pied and motley army that follows Col. BEYAN, the Populists are the real leaders. They have conquered the Southern Democracy and much of the Western from within. They have conquered the Democrats of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota from without. Marching sullenly but obediently behind them are the HILLS and the GORMANS, still nourishing a great illusion. To wit: that when BRYAN is carried of the field, his forces will throw away the Populist and radical flags which they now wave.

The utter metamorphosis of the Demo cratic party, its complete Populistification, If we may use a word nearly as hybrid as the Bryan combination, is one of the strangest happenings of American political history. It is especially strange because all this fury and this passion and ululation and stark-raving Bryanity of the metamorphosed party continue in a time of better conditions and better prospects than the United States have ever seen before.

Congress and the Army's Needs.

When Congress meets, in December next, or sconer, it will be face to face with a number of important questions of military economy. Within less than a year, on July 1, 1901, the present army of about one hundred thousand men will be reduced by operathousand men. Meantime, the necessity after July 1 of next year we shall not have problem presenting itself to Congress for solution.

Of the 100,000 men now forming our army we have in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico two companies of engineers two companies of the Signal Corps, thirteen equadrons of cavalry, seventy-six batteries of artillery, and twenty battalions of infantry. In the Philippines and Hawaii we have two companies of engineers and three companies of the Signal Corps, nine squadartillery and 112 battalions of infantry. In of cavalry and one engineer company. Of the manner in which the units of the army are separated the Third Pekin, but when it was written by him. Artillery may be taken as a sample: Of its fourteen batteries six are in California, itself, as printed, to indicate the time of its one battery is in Washington, one in Oregon, one in Kansas and one in Virginia; four alleged only on the authority of the Govbatteries are in the Philippines. The ernor of Shantung in his communication to

in Alaska, and eight companies in the Philippines! The separation of the units shows the need that there is for the troops.

The problem before Congress will be to provide for continuing the work begun, and to do so without interfering with or stopping its orderly advance. It would be possible to treat the question temporarily as it was solved in March, 1899, and extend the volunteer system as it exists to-day. The extension of this system would obviate the necessity of sending the present twentyfive volunteer regiments back to this coun try, and would permit of enlistments for them and the sending of recruits for them to the Philippines, a process now stopped It would not obviate the need of sending back all the present officers and men in the volunteer regiments who wished to be discharged; and so it might require considerable expense. Still, that expense will be less than the cost of bringing back all the volunteers within a few months, and re-

placing them by new men. By far the best course will be to enlarge the regular army, until it is as large as both army and volunteer army are to-day; that is, to make it 100,000 strong. This procedure would enable the letter, the important part of which is thus summarized by the Japanese Foreign Office additional regiments of regular troops to be recruited more or less in the Philippines. largely from the present volunteers. The volunteer regiments, reduced to skeletons by the enlistment of their men in the new regular regiments, would be brought back here and mustered out, leaving practically the same number of men in the Philippines,

without the slow and expensive process of

withdrawing them and replacing them

by new regular troops. These regular troops, unless provision be made for increasing their number and extending the term of the war strength willing to be busy is busy. Are you satis- of the army, will not long be sufficient to replace the volunteers in the Philippines; for, as we have said, the law reduces the army from 65,000 to 27,000 at the same time that it abolishes the volunteer army. Only, the regular regiments need not be brought back here and mustered out; the reduction of the army may be accomplished by sending home individually rather more than half of the regular troops in the Philippines, leaving the depleted ranks there to represent the former complete organizations. The entire army will then number not quite so many men as the regular forces in the Philippines now number. If these men and more are needed in the Philippines. and Gen. MACARTHUR says they are, we shall have not a single soldier left in the

United States! Thus the duty before Congress will be to provide men for the army, and money.

The Cipher Despatch From Mr. Conger.

We must say, with profound sorrow, that he message in cipher from Minister Con-GER, received at the State Department yesterday through the hands of Mr. Wu, fails to establish the fact that the people besieged in the British Legation were alive and holding out against their assailants as lately as Wednesday last, July 18.

It may be that Mr. Conger was alive on that day, and that he wrote on that day the cipher despatch forwarded by the Tsungli-Yamen: but the proof is unsatisfactory and the test is not conclusive.

Just ten days ago the Chinese Minister in Washington-whose entire good faith is not here in question-undertook to transmit to Pekin a message from Secretary HAY to Minister CONGER, and to procure a reply from Mr. Conger in case he was yet alive, as Mr. Wu firmly believed he was. To make the evidence convincing, the reply from Mr. Conger was to be in the secret telegraphic code of the State Department.

This, as the State Department assumed at afford a complete test, for it would be beyond the power of any Chinaman, no matter how strong his motive to deceive, to forge a reply in our secret cipher.

The promised reply came yesterday morning. In the first place Secretary HAY received a cable despatch from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, informing him that the Governor of Shantung had forwarded "a cipher message from Conger of the 18th." Soon after Minister Wu brought the message in question, inclosed in a telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen, this being in its turn inclosed in a telegram from the Taotai of Shanghai. Here is the Chinese nest of despatches, their different origin being indicated by change of type:

From the Taotal of Shanghas. "SHANGHAL July 20. - Your telegram was for arded as requested. I send you the reply of Tsung-

From the Tsung-li-Yamen. Your telegram of the 15th day of this moo [July 11] received and the Secretary of State's telegram has been handed to Minister Congen. Herewith Minister CONGER's reply to the Secretary of State, which please forward:

From Minister CONGBR. [Translated.] "In British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

In publishing the translation of Mr. Con-GER's despatch the State Department expresses its belief in the genuineness of the same, "as forgery seems under the circumstances impossible." It is pointed out further by the cipher experts of the Department that "it was practically impossible for anybody in Pekin except Minister Conore or an officer of his legation to have written the message:" that even if Chinese officials or revolutionists in Pekin had been in possession of the cipher book of the American Legation, "they could not have answered Secretary Hav's telegram of inquiry without having devoted considerable time to the study of the intricate and arbition of law to about twenty-seven trary code which the American diplomatic service uses;" and that the short time which causes the employment of 100,000 within which Mr. HAY's message was men will go on requiring that number; and answered from Pekin "appears to dispose of suspicion that Chinese officers had obthem. This is the most serious military tained possession of Mr. Conger's code book and had mastered its mysteries sufficiently to enable them to write a correct answer in cipher to the Secretary's despatch. Against this there remains only the possibility that the Minister's cipher book was taken from the American Legation some time ago and has since been studied by the Chinese.'

The possibilities of the possession by the Chinese of the State Department's cipher code, and the forgery by them of a despatch rons of cavalry, seventeen batteries of purporting to have been written by Mr. Congen do not seem to us to be worth dis-China, ordered to and on the way thither, we cussing. The despatch might be perfectly have thirteen battalions of infantry, five genuine without proving that Mr. CONGER batteries of artillery, seven squadrons was alive on July 18, or even on July 9. The crucial question is not whether the message was written by our Minister at

There is nothing in the cipher mes origin. The date of July 18 is directly Twenty-fourth Infantry has one company! Consul-General Goodwow, and otherwise

inferred only from the obvious dates of the Tsung-li-Yamen's to the Taotal of Shanghal, and the Taotal's communication to Minister Wu. If Mr. CONGER had incorporated the date in his cipher message, or had said anything in cipher that necessarily indicated a very re-

cent origin, the case would be different. But this cipher message, so far as its contents are concerned, might have been written

as early as June 29. We now state the considerations which incline us, much against our will, to reject it as absolute proof that Mr. Congen was alive on July 18:

1. Compare it in the first place with the two most recent messages, known to be authentic, from any of Minister Conger's companions. One of these was Sir ROBERT HART's communication of four words on Situation desperate; make haste.

At that time the Chinese had trained artillery upon the British Legation, but had not begun to use the guns. Five days later, on June 29, the Japanese Minister at Pekin, Baron Nishi, succeeded in sending out of Pekin by secret messenger to Tientsin a

in making it public: "That the legation was daily bombarded; that all nunition was running short; that the danger of masacre was imminent and that prompt relief was

earnestly desired." Now, this message of Beron Nishi's on June 29 is almost an exact paraphrase of the cipher despatch from Mr. Congen. The latter describes precisely the same situation and made precisely the same appeal for haste to avert a massacre which Baron NISHI described and made on June 29, three weeks ago yesterday. Judging from internal evidence only, the Conger cipher despatch belongs in date not to the middle of July but to the last days of June, after the bombardment of the British Legation had begun. It contains not a word of later information than Baron NISHI's letter of June 29 afforded.

2. The last preceding telegraphic message received from Minister Congke reached the State Department at Washington just before midnight on June 12. It announced that the situation showed no signs of improvement, but the Minister believed that foreign troops would be able to control it when they reached Pekin. This came by Russian wires through Siberia. Since that time the State Department has received not one word from Mr. Conger, excepting letter by mail, dated May 21. It is inconceivable that our Minister, and all the foreign Ministers in Pekin, should not have made repeated and persistent attempts to get word through to their respective Governments. If their messages were intercepted or suppressed by the Chinese, whoever they may be, now in control of the administrative machinery at Pekin, there would be no need to forge cipher despatch from Mr. Congen on the present occasion. The genuine article would be in stock, and could be produced on demand.

8. The language of the message received at the State Department yesterday suggests a spontaneous bulletin of information and urgent appeal for help rather than a specific reply to a specific inquiry. The text of Secretary HAY's cipher despatch of July 11 has not at the present writing been published. It is difficult, however, to imagine the Secretary cabling to Pekin for test purposes and expressing his inquiry in such vague terms that a reply fitting the situation at Pekin as it was three weeks ago, and not going beyond that, could be deemed perfectly and satisfactorily responsive.

We are therefore compelled to regard the cipher despatch as lacking the essentials of absolute proof. That the beleaguered company of men and women and children is alive to-day is yet a matter for hope, and perhaps even for belief, but it is not demonstrated. The most encouraging feature of the incident is the circumstance that Minister Wu has proved his ability to reach and get returns from the Tsung-li-Yamen. This being so, the way is open for the complete demonstration which his first attempt failed to achieve.

Death Rate of Brooklyn Babies.

The great mortality among infants in the borough of Brooklyn which, for the week ending to-day, is likely to aggregate between 600 and 700 cases, appears to be attributed this year to a single and specific cause, namely, a lack of money to carry on the work of relief. In past summers there has existed among the medical fraternity of Brooklyn a difference of opinion as to whether the deplorable death rate should be ascribed to poor milk, bad drinking water, uncleanliness on the part of mothers or improper sanitary conditions generally: and efforts were made to remove, so far as possible, the danger that might arise from

all of those causes. At present the views of physicians upon the question seem to be unanimous. They aver that they cannot procure from the city administration the funds necessary to conduct the fight against the various diseases of infants incident in large cities to the heat of summer. The following statement of a prominent doctor, printed in yesterday's Sun, expresses the sentiment of many other members of his profession residing in the afflicted borough:

"Things that we used to do for the protection of the little ones we can no longer do. It is no wonder that they are dying off fast. When Brooklyn conducted her own affairs she never found herself so short that she couldn't pay a corps of trained doctors to go from tenement to tenement, find out the needs of the people and minister to them. No poor person went without kept these establishments and allowed them to become overcrowded or in bad sanitary condition were brought up with a round turn. But now all is different. Brooklyn cannot get a dollar for these purposes. The parsimony of the administration is nothing short of eriminal. It cannot be condemned too severely Salaries of men enjoying political jobs can be raise two or three times a year, but the few little things that would unquestionably reduce the infant mortality from 25 to 50 per cent cannot be done because it take a little money."

It should not be assumed that the unfortunate conditions complained of prevail exclusively among the poorest residents; they are rife likewise in sections of the borough which from a hygienic viewpoint have been regarded as perfectly healthful. It is, nevertheless, apparent, both from official and non-official sources, that measures which heretofore have been employed for the relief of the infant population are employed no longer. If the cause of their abandomment is traceable to the Van Wyck policy of increased wages for city officers and the latter's decreased efficiency, some thing ought promptly to be done about it.

On the heels of the Kan-as City Convention there has gone forth this summons from Topeka, Kan., on the authority of the President of the Farmers' Federation:

"To the Farmers of the Mississippi Valley: A conference is hereby called at the request of farmers

from Kanses, Missouri, Iowa, Okiahoma, Indian Territory, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Min-Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio to meet at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 7, 1900, for the purpose of federating all agricultural organizations into one central company to open up commission houses for the sale of live stock, grain and other products of the farm at Kansas City and such other places as the conference may determine, and to take steps to fix

" The conference is to be governed by the under principles and plan of the Parmers' Pederation of the

"The Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Allie farmers' institutes, Farmers' Congress, Farmers Wheel, grain growers' associations, and all other ions, are requested to send delegates from State county, local, or subordinate organizations. Individual farmers, editors of agricultural newspapers, and all other editors who believe in cooperative selling by he farmers, through their own company or organization, are invited to attend and take part in the

" Each delegate, farmer or editor, who at conference will be allowed his expenses in Parmers' Federation serip, which will be received in payment company may establish as a result of this conference 1900. All delegates and other persons who are going o attend this conference are requested to notify the secretary at once, inclosing stamps for reply, or

We see nothing in the law or custom of this republic forbidding the formation of the trust or cooperation scheme recommended to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. They needn't be afraid of the Kansas City platform's antitrust plank: that is a tambourine, all sound and no use.

The Kentucky Democrats have nomin BECKHAM, GOEBEL's partner in the theft of the State, for Governor. They are for Goebelier and the Goebel law. And the Democratic cam paign generally rests on free silver. The Ken tucky Colonels had better look after their

The Hon, WILLIAM R. HOPP of Towson, Md. has invented and patented a chicken coop, and next week he is going to send one to Col BRYAN, the great Camera Farmer. The inventor claims that the coop is "so constructed that one inexperienced hen can care for 16 small chicks." Farmer BRYAN' hens always maintain this sacred number. The present will be deeply acceptable to the Lincoln granger. To count his chickens before they are hatched has long been his joy.

The unparamounter of imperialism as as issue, even in the old Democratic party of the South, stirs the Mobile Register to these splenetic

"The loud talk of the so-called expansionists of the South, such as SULLIVAN of Mississippi and McLAURIN of South Carolina, is mere drivel.

The Register needn't go to Mississippi and South Carolina for "loud talk" and "drivel" about expansion. The greatest Democrat in Alabama the Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN, has been foremost and most insistent in setting forth th necessity and the advantage of expansion to the South, and especially to the cotton interest The Southern paper that whacks expansion whacks some of the most honored of Southern Democrats and whacks the South. But what is business to Bryanism?

ARCHBISHOP KATZER'S ENEMIES.

His Private Secretary Says They Send Out

Lying Statements From Rome. MILWAUREE, Wis., July 20. - Father Schinner, Secretary to Archbishop Katzer, is authority for the statement that the Archbishop is being persecuted through slanderous reports that from time to time are sent out from Rome. He denied to-day that Archbishop Katzer had opposed the appointment of Archbishop Kane to the Archbishopric of Dubuque and said in connection with it that it was merely another part of the persecution to which Archbishop Katzer had been subjected. Years ago when he was appointed his enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was appointed because Emperor William had insisted on it. Later it was telegraphed from Rome that Archbishop Katzer was opposing the German Strappal Society. False statements were being sent out from Rome from time to time for the purpose of injuring the Archbishop.

Father Schinner would not say who the enemies at Rome are, neither would he say if they belonged to the Church. He declared, however, that the persecution had been going on for years, and that no opportunity was being spaged to injure the Archbishop here. time to time are sent out from Rome. He de ing spared to injure the Archbishop here.

FOREST FIRE ON CAPE COD.

Area of Eighty Square Miles Burned Over -Villages Saved by Back Fires.

SANDWICH, Mass., July 20 .- A forest fire, which started in the woods a mile west of North Falmouth village yesterday afternoon, has developed into one of the worst fires of the kind that has ever visited this part of Cape Cod. that has ever visited this part of Cape Cod. Hundreds of men fought the flames all last night and to-day. An area of nearly eighty square miles has been burned over and the flames are still unchecked. The fire threatened Forestdale and Shumet during the night, but back fires saved them. To-day the wind shifted to southeast and sent the flames toward North Falmouth and Hatchville, but back fires were started across the patch and headed off the blaze. Late this afternoon the wind shifted to the south and drove the fire into an unburned territory. Help has been summoned from all parts of the Cape.

BIGGEST STEEL AND WIRE MILL The American Company to Double the Capa ity of Its Cleveland Plant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20 .- The world's olggest steel and wire mill is to be erected here. For six months the American Steel and Wire Company has been secretly at work buy-Wire Company has been secretly at work buying up a large tract of land opposite its present
Newburg plant in this city, which was formerly
the Cleveland Rolling Mills. In all, 200 parcels
of land have been purchased. The company
intends to double the capacity of its Newburg
plant and centre a large part of its business
there. The completed works will give employment to about 10,000 men. The newly purchased
property extends for three-fifths of a mile
property extends for three-fifths of a mile
of the Pennsylvania Rallroad. So quietly was
the buying done that it was nicked up were done that it was picked up ver

TO CUT DOWN AUTHORS' ROYALTIES. Conference of Publishers in This City to A

range a Combine INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.-The Bowen-Merri Company of this city, the largest publishing firm in the State, has received a circular letter from Eastern publishers asking representatives to attend a meeting to be held in New York on Wednesday next to consider a plan of cooperation whereby authors' royaltes may be decreased. The circular says that "If the publishers and booksellers can arrange matters satisfactorily, the sellers will not handle books of publishers not in the association and the publishers will not sell to outsiders."

Nothing is said in the circular of capitalization or the number which it is proposed to take into the combine.

No Male Shirtwaists in That Court From the Philadel phia Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—Assistant City Solicitor Medford H. Cahoon has fallen into line with the new shirt-waist custom, and when he walked into the City Courtroom to-day without his coat and took his seat Judge J. Frank Bail looked at him with a frown and said: "Stop that." Mr. Cahoon interpreted this to mean that the Judge objected to his being in court with his coat off, and at once went to the Clerk of the Court's office and donned his coat. He returned to the court and business proreturned to the court and business pr

From the New Haven Evening Register. Watering carts of a certain Irish town are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishman from the rural districts looked at one the other day and remarked: "Faith, it's no wonder X— is healthy, when they water the streets with Jones's sarsapartilla!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Why is it that the States of Nebraska and Kansas, which are so largely populated by people of American origin and antecedents, and which retain fewer illiterates that any of the Eastern States, have so large a percentage of cranks and irresponsibles? Do not the political phenomena observable in these communities argue against popular education? J. DUDLEY SMITH.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Russian Government having decided on military operations on a large scale in Manchu ris and northern Chins in consequence of th ttempt of the Chinese to interrupt the navigation of the Amur at Biagovestchensk, some details of the forces likely to be brought into play will be useful. Taking the Chinese first, there have been a great variety of estimates of the fighting force at the immediate dispo ition of the Chinese Government, and it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclus as to its numbers. On paper the Chinese Army is divided into three lines, the Regular army, serves under arms, and the Reserves between is and so years of age who are trained for only few days each year. The Regulars and Reserves under arms form what may be terme the Imperial standing Army, and are reckoned at 60,000 cavalry and 884,000 infantry and artillery. Major A. E. J. Marshall, a British officer who is perhaps one of the best authorities on the subject, recently prepared a memorandum containing the following details: The fighting troops he classed as: Manchurian Field Force, 50,000 fanchurian Irregulars, 20,000; Fighting Braves 125,000; and Chien-Chun, or disciplined troops 10,000. The Reserves under arms he described as, Pekin Field Force, 13,000; Banner Troops in Pekin, 75,000; Banner Troops in Provinces 95,000; and the Luh-Ying or Green Standard regiments, 508,000. The militia reserver could not be calculated, but each Viceroy has a ertain number of more or less trained troops under his personal control for local service The armament of the infantry is for the most part the Mauser rifle, and the artillery has e arge number and great variety of weapons comprising ordinary breech-loaders, arers and machine guns. The cavalry is the east effective portion of the Chinese Army.

As regards the Russian army in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, at the beginning of the present year there was already a consid-The regular troops in eastern Siberia, that is east of Lake Baikal, comprised forty-one bat talions of infantry; twenty-nine sotnias of cav iry and Cossacks; eight field, two mountain and two howitzer batteries: two Cossack batteries; six companies of fortress artillery; six companies of sappers and engineers; six railvay companies, one telegraph section and one coast torpedo company. This force was distributed all over the country from Port Arthur nd Vladivostock to the Amur and Lake Baikal In addition there were many thousands of troops that were sent round from Russia by sea and an unknown quantity that have

een arriving by the Siberian Rallway The proclamation of a state of war throughout Eastern Siberia and the Ussuri district from Vladivostock to Khabarovsk will make it difficult to obtain accurate information as to the number and movement of Russian troops from now out, but the recent mobilization in Eastern Siberia and the reenforcements pouring in from European Russia by rail should soon bring the force that is already moving toward the Great Wall and the coast up to quite 200,000, if not more. The principal strategic points in Manchuria are already occupied in greater or lesser force, and owing to the facilities afforded for the transport of troops into the very heart o Manchuria by the Sungari River and its principal tributaries, those points reported to be in danger should soon be reënforced or re-

With regard to the military situation around Pekin, no advance from Tientsin seems possible until the arrival of considerable orcements now on their way, but there seems a possibility that when the cooperating forces reach the capital they will not find the Court and Government there, t having been more than once hinted of late that they might, in view of eventualities, be moved to Si-an-fu, 600 miles southwest of Pekin. the chief city of the Province of Shensi, tha was for nearly 2,000 years the capital of the Empire. It is the next most important city to Pekin politically, and the valley of the Wei River which it stands has, for military reasons been more closely connected with the fortunes of the Chinese race than any other portion of The general tenor of the latest news makes it apparent that the Chinese authorities are making extensive military preparations.

FOR ADMIRAL PHILIP'S WIDOW.

Proposition to Raise \$100,000 for Her and the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A movement has been started by the friends of the late Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, Com mandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to raise memorial fund of \$100,000, the interest of which is to go to his widow during her life and at her ase to be devoted to the maintenance of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street, in which institution Admiral Philip took a deep interest. The project was started by Navai Constructor Francis 1. Bowles and Commander D. Dela hanty, Governor of Sailor's Snug Harbor, Miss Helen M. Gould, who is building the home for the Naval Branch on Sands street, has expressed warm concern in the movement Among those who will be asked to serve on the committee to Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commandan

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Sampson, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Capt. H. C. Taylor, commander of the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. Joseph D. Sayres of Texas, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, Senator T. C. Platt. President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer, Charles A. Moore, Gen. Butterfield, John Jacob Astor, C. P. Huntington, Lewis Nixon, Dr. J. P. Munn, W. E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Seth Low, W. P. Patton, William Sloan, R. W. Gilder, E. C. Benedict, Col. J. J. McCook, J. H. Barnes, Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, B. F. Tracy, John S. Kennedy and Perry Belmont.

Mrs. Philip's pension from the Government is only \$30 a month, but it is hoped to have it increased to \$75 when Congress meets.

WAS ONCE HENRY CLAY'S SLAVE. Jucinda Taylor, Aged 110, Sent to the Cit Infirmary in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 20. - Lucinda Taylor. olored ex-slave, was sent to-day to the oity infirmary. She is 110 and blind. Her daughter 6, and a granddaughter, 42, also blind, went with her. The woman was a slave of Henry Clay and when Gen. Bolivar Buckner married Col. Clay's daughter the Taylor woman was given to Mrs. Buckner as a wedding present. remained with them until the slaves were rated and since that she has had a pretty

rough time.

Mrs. Taylor was born in August, 1789, in Bourbon county, Ky. She talkes intelligently of her slavery days, and says she often heard the people on the plantation talk of Gen. George Washington, but she never saw him. She remembers Clay distinctly and speaks of his kindness.

Plans for a Big Exhibition Hall in Chicago CHICAGO, July 20.—Plans for the construction and management of a Palace of Industries, to be erected in Lake Front Park, were adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Conmercial Association yesterday. A great exposition building, to cost \$2,000,000, designed to accomnodate 20,000 persons, and after fifty years to become the property of the city, is projected. The money is to be raised by sale of fifty year 5 per cent. bonds, and it is expected that the earnings during the fity years will retire the bonds and leave the property free of indebtedness. The park systems and small parks, which will be established by the city, are to receive a proportion of the annual earnings. proportion of the annual earnings.

To Justice With Him, by All Means!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Do you onsider it right and proper for a neighbor to chastise or bring to justice a neighbor's boy who is guilty of many mischievous pranks and whose parents con sider all he does as perfectly proper and only because of "animal spirits so usual in boys?" Broken windows, disfigured doors, torn-up grass plots are the re-sult of this parental non-interference. Am I justified in interference and making punishment to fit the M. O. BALLARD.

Democratic Sneer at "Republic or Empire" Plank.

From the Courier-Journal "Better make the battle cry 'Republic or Um Beer body has to in for the umpire."

FILIPINOS GRATEFUL TO BRYAN. Meeting to Recognize His Services to

Cause of the Rebels. The following is a translation of an printed in the Filipino rebel organ, La Inde-

endencia, of Oct. 28, 1899, a copy of which was captured by Gen. Wheaton at San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon

> THE MEETING OF TO-MORROW AGUINALDO AND BRYAN ORBAT PREPARATIONS. TWO PRIENDLY PROPLES

A message of gratitude to the illustric Democrats of the United States, the true repesentatives of the institutions founded on the liberty proclaimed by the great men of the North American republic-that is the object of the meeting which will be held to-morrow in the capital of the nation.

The meeting of to-morrow was organized in the palace of the President upon the initiative of the sons of that great liberal association which dominates this century, and who have nterpreted very well the feelings of the people and the desires of the Government. The programme of this great meeting will be as follows: At 9 in the morning the meeting will be opened to the strains of the national anthem, after which there will be speeches by the notabilities of the Government and the Army. At 4 in the afternoon there will be a popular anifestation. Bands of music will parade through the streets, and the public buildings and private dwellings will be decorated with Illuminations and streamers

All these preparations, that have been under way for several days, are certainly worthy of the illustrious chief of the anti-imperialist party. American by birth he has been eduated in and he practises the teachings of the reatest Presidents of the United States; and for this reason he cannot consent that the ambition for power should send to a futile and lishonorable sacrifice the sons of free America; and for this reason he has sympathized with the cause of President Aguinaldo, who recently was acclaimed as one of the heroes of the century, continuing in the path that had immor talized Washington, Monroe and Jefferson The history of the Philippines ought to inscribe in its pages of gold the name of this great American, the knight of justice, of that ideal justice of which Zola spoke in an address to French vouth.

In the war which we waged with the old overeignty, Rizal was the divine inspiration, Aguinaldo was the arm which put it in execution. In the present conflict Bryan replaces the great martyr. What sublime lessons for our enemies themselves they find among their own brothers, who combat the injustice they strive to commit upon a feeble people! Behold what lofty justice if indeed there can be gradations in justice permeates our cause, when it finds champions, not only among foreigners, but even among the very sons of the great Republic.

There ought, then, to figure in Filipino history with the same measure of exaltation Rizal, Bryan and Aguinaldo, the glorious trinity of our political redemption; and upon the foreigner, because although he carries Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, nevertheless detends our cause, we ought to look with the same veneradon as upon our greatest martyrs and heroes Bryan by blood is an American; by his ideas, an illustrious son of the Philippines. Bryan is the clasp that links and unifies the

spirations of two friendly peoples, laboring for the same causes and worthy of the admiration and applause of the world. The American people are not hostile to the Filipino people. The people have been all the time the victims of the concupiscence of the powerful. As the President of the Republic has said, it is not a war of one people against another, but of a party against a nation, which, if weak in forces s gigantic in heroic spirits and sublime sacrifloes. A thousand times there have been manifestations of that spirit which joins the Filipino people to the American in clubs and juntas and associations and meetings.

Therefore it is a debt of gratitude, and due to friendship, the manifestation that the people will make to-morrow in honor of Bryan and the party which he directs, representatives of the true sons of the Union. God grant that at a time not distant we may see the aspirations of the two friendly peoples fulfille

Meanwhile, he Committee of Organization will accept our felicitations upon the conception of so happy an idea that interprets so faithfully the desires of the Filipino people, among whose deeds of nobleness will figure the grateful acknowledgment of all those who, yesterday and now, have been interested in the justice of their cause.

The McKinley Pedigree TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My auhority for the Scotch pedigree of President McKinley, to which my good friend Mr. Murray takes exeption, is a little book entitled "Scotch Ancestry of President McKinley." by Edwin A. Claypool, printer

by Schulkins & Co., Chicago, 1897. Mr. Claypool gives a long Scotch pedigree, les lown to James McKinley, who was born about 1671 at The Annie, near Callender, Perthabire, Scotland. This James McKinley served as a plot the army of William of Orange when William invaded Ireland in 1690. After the battle of the Boyne James McKinley settled in Ulster and had, among ther children:

David McKinley, born 1705, who came to York unty, Pa., before 1743; John McKinley, son of the above David, died in the evolution, leaving a son

David McKinley, born 1755, who also served in the

James S. McKinley, son of the above David, was orn in 1783, and removed early to Liebon, Ohio, where he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. William McKinley, son of the above James S., was ather of President William McKinley.

Coatless Costume.

E. E. CORNWALL JULY 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Apre oatless men. I have had a pair of trousers made with a double-width waistband on the front of which is an ordinary belt-buckle and a short (4-inch) strap of the same goods as the trousers. On the back the sual buckle and strap have been placed orn of sight and are reached through a self-closing opening in a back seam. This pian does away with the heavy leather belt-straps and, of course, suspender buttons. The waist is snug fitting and with the usual button and back-strapeasily holds the germent in place. The belt is purely ornamental, adding a touch of style and doing away with the undressed appearance of plain band. My waist is no "veritable delight" such as you desire, but it is neat and comfortable, and after two months "without" wear I find no out in the

Automobiles and the Crops.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Standing on the sidewalk yesterday noon in the city of Worcester Mass. I saw an automobile being used to water the streets. The sprinkling lever or rod was long enough to reach the whole width of the street from curb to curb. Then why not have these horseless watering carts for farmers to use in times of droughts? The wheels can be 10 or 15 feet in diameter, placing the tank above the growing crops while the sprinkling arms or pipes can be from 100 to 200 feet long, on each side of the machine, thus watering a strip 300 or 400 feet wide in moving once across a field. Let

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Upon the new five-dollar silver certificate I observe a very

them be made.

NEW YORK, July 19.

fine picture of a North American Indian, perhaps one of a tribe of Nebraska, now being governed without of a tribe of Nebraska, now being governed without his consent in violation, according to Bryan, of our Declaration of independence.

Would it not be well to suggest to the Washington authorities that if a new five-dollar silver certificate with a Filipino portrait could now be issued, the appearance of one of our new wards in such close alliance with silver might soften to some extent the aspertites of the more rabid anti-expansionists, and followers of 15 to 1. and incidentally make the task of our soldiers and sailors, in dealing with the Tagal faction, less arduous.

NEW YORK, July 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hatl to the new verb in your issue of to-day! How is it pronounced—oc-tope or oc-to-pe? Would not "octopoke" be a little more euphonious? C.J. H.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING POL

The Home on Governors Island 6,0. -Mr. W. E. Dodge's Gift.

The soldiers at the army post on Governors Island will to-day for the first time be able to use the beautiful new building which has just been completed for them by the Young Men's Christian Association. This building is the first ever built by the association at an army post on Government property, and its ere was made possible by the generosity of Mr. William E. Dodge, who paid its entire cost. It had been planned to have a formal opening of the building, but so many of the friends of the association are away from the city that it has been decided to postpone any formal

ceremonies until fall, but the doors will be opened and the soldiers permitted to make use of the building to-day. The new building stands at the southwest side of Governors Island, and is two stories high. The architecture is Colon is a deep porch on the land side of the building from which entrance is made to the reading and reception room, which takes up almost all of the first floor. This room was fitted up by the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in addition to being the reading room it is to be the assembly room of the building, where the religious services will be held and entertainments will be given. There is a lunch room also on the first floor. This room has been fitted up by the Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and in it light refreshments will be served. The first floor is to be open to the public, and any who want to can make use of the reading room.

The second story contains a parlor, a same room, a library and a writing room. To this floor only members of the association will be admitted. The parlor furnishings were given by Miss E. M. Cochrane, those for the game room by the West Side Branch and the library and writing room were furnished by the Harlem Branch and the East Side Branch respectively. from which entrance is made to the reading

lem Branch and the Fast spectively.

There are four army branches of the Koung Men's Christian Association in the vicinity of New York. They are located at Fort Hamilton, which is under the auspices of the Brooklyn Association; and at Fort Wadsworth, Liberty Island and Governors Island under the direction of the New York Association. The latter organization has a special secretary to look after the army work, and the three branches are under his oversight.

SALVATION ARMY SCHOOLSHIP.

Cadets to Be Educated for Officers on a Hudson River Craft. The Salvation Army commissioned its new

floating schoolship at Tarrytown last night and christened it the Crusader. The old oyster scow had been so much improved in appearance that very few of the Tarrytown folk, at whose usually quiet dock the boat lay, recognized it There were two bands, one brass and the other string, and both did their part in arousing the town and drawing the crowd. The boat arrived about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Erie Basin, having been towed up the river, and the 6 o'clock train last night brought thirty or more Salvation Army officers. A parade fol-

or more Salvation Army officers. A parade followed: 7.

It was announced that the boat would stay at Tarrytown until Aug. 3. It will be manned by Army volunteers to the number of twenty, who come from many posts and take this way of spending their vacations. Meetings are to be held on board each night. On Aug. 3 the school will begin, when the pupils, all of them future officers, will number about thirty. They will have their theology and army practice each morning, Col. Higginson and Staff Captain Johnson being the instructors. Each afternoon visiting will be done, and each evening religious services will be held on board. Sleeping and eating accommodations are afforded on the upper deck, the auditorium being the main or lower deck.

After the stay at Tarrytown, the boat will be After the stay at Tarrytown, the boat will be towed to another Hudson River town, the aim being to select such towns as have not Army

CHOLERA SPREADING IN INDIA. griculture Hindered-Organizing the Work of

Relief in This Country. The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief received the following cablegram yesterday from the Americo-Indian

Relief Committee of Bombays "In large regions north of Bombay Ancheding Gujarat Rajputana, but very little rain has fallen. Agriculture greatly hindred by the famished condition of the people. Farmers in Decoan, eastward of Bombay, have begun sowing. Suffering increasing. Cholera still

spreading. Pittaburg has formed a "Committee of One Hundred," composed of 104 of the most eminent citizens of that city, with William J. Diehl, chairman; R. H. Ewing, secretary, and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, treasprers. Indianapolis, also, has organized a Committee of One Hundred, and a citizens' meeting is to be held in St. Louis to-day to take

similar action.

Committees of One Hundred on India Famine
Relief are now in operation in New York, Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and Indianapolis and Lafayton, Hartford, New Haven, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and Indianapolis and Lafayette, Ind.

The New York Committee of One Hundred yesterday cabled £8,000 to the Americo-Indian Relief Committee at Bombay. The committee received yesterday contributions of \$2,864.42, making a total to date of \$157,346.65.

This Dog Steak for the Blind.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledgen. NORFOLE, Va., July 17 .- A dog entered the ewelry store of R. W. Woodley this evening nd stole two dozen silver spoons worth \$30. and stole two dozen silver spoons worth \$30. The spoons, rolled in a flexible case, were taken from the jeweller's safe. The dog accompanied two blind mendicants, a man and woman, who had with them another dog, which ploted them about. He led the blind people by a chain into the stores, while the loose dog, evidently trained to steal, roamed about in search of booty, which, once secured, he fied with and secreted. The dog was deiected stealing the spoons, and a salesman and a crowd pursued him, but the two dogs and the beggars escaped.

Diving Down to the Very Bottom From "The Essteric Art of Lieng." Individual consciousness differentiates the Universal, and evolves through sense and psychic to the ligher states by means of the life in which the ero seeks to express in ever-increasing degree of perfec-tion the subliminal nature and wisdom. The higher life is a constant relating of con-clousness to the Unchanging and the Permanent, and the emergence of the subliminal consciousness and its synchronising with the supraliminal or objective consciousness.

tery of mind. Both casual experience and exper rove that everything we have experienced—all that has affected consciousness through the senses-to retained in perfect memory somewhere by the ego. We well know that it is not so retained in the waking must conclude that the subliminal self is its repostory and conserver. The memory of such experience omes latent only to the primary self. In the ordi nary course of life these memories are ever emerging in greater or less degree, from their sebilminal sum, pleasing, instructing, reminding, or even startin the primary self. In reminiscent mood the plane of consciousness is temporarily shifted from the object world and thought to the borderland of the subliminal, and the "forgotten" past rises like a dream before the mind. So, if the voluntary consciousness be not strongly concentrated upon the objective experiences, or if the merging of the conscious between the two planes be facilitated, then the latent impressions and memories continually emerge and

helpful and satisfactory manner. Bad Times With Methodist Papers.

From the Christian World. It came out in reports of the recent Methodist-Con ference that only two of the fifteen official journals of the Church, published in different sections of the country under the common name of the Christian Advocate, had been conducted at a profit. The net loss on the others-\$108,000 in four years-had been borne out of the profits of the publishing business known as the "Book Concern."

A Conservator for Gad.

Judge Calvin A. Snyder of the North Stordagton, Conn., Probate Court held a session this afternoon to consider the petition of the Selectmen of the town for the appointment of a conservator for the person and estate of Gad Apes, a halfbreed veteran of the Civil War, who spends his pension money, it is alleged, in

Mr. Ottebaubenfropeasteinershaubenbecker

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 16.-On the Jeffers county assessment books to-day J. T. Ottebauhen fropeasteinershaubenbecker listed his property. He has recently moved to Old River township and i

quite a prosperous eftisen.